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C. B. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Scheme Thwarted Again.

The Changes in the Senate Standing Committees—The Pacific Railroad Trouble—A Bill to Secure the Government Against Loss—Little Hope for the Abolition of the Franking Privilege, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1870.

The San Domingo Scheme Gets a Backset

The first active step of the present session toward the annexation of San Domingo has been taken, and has already resulted in utter failure. The movement hinted at last night, looking to the reorganization of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the interest of the San Domingo scheme, had much more foundation than was generally believed. The feeling at the White House was that the reorganization of the Senate Committees, that on Foreign Affairs should be in accord with the President. Acting on this theory, Mr. Chandler, and others engaged in the revision, mostly proposed to put Senator Patterson off that Committee and fill his place with a San Domingo man; and this was to be done very quietly, without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Patterson, or any others on the Committee, unless it was the Administration folks. Yesterday evening, however, the plan leaked out, and several Senators called on the case in hand at once, and even went so far as to visit the President and tell him that such a step could only make trouble of a most disagreeable character. However, the matter retained strength enough to be augmented in secret meeting, where it was specially filled by a large majority.

Changes in Senate Committees.

The changes in the organization of the Senate committees are of no significance. Mr. Edmunds takes Wilson's place on the appropriations, to relieve the latter of extra committee work. On Postoffices and Post Roads Flanigan replaces Hamilin, and Revels replaces the same gentleman on District of Columbia. Windom comes on to fill the vacancy on the Joint Select Committee. The Committee on Levees on the Mississippi, a new one, is made up of Kelley, Trumbull, Schurz, Spencer and Stockton. Change was also made to disturb Schurz, except as the plan first was to take him from the Foreign Relations Committee instead of Patterson, but Schurz's strength was found to be of such a character that it was not deemed wise to risk him in such a reorganization, and so it was finally considered that Patterson could be more easily removed, as the thing could be partially carried under cover of making him Chairman of the District Committee, which place he has even asked to a new committee, as already indicated.

The Pacific Railroad Troubles.

The action of the Secretary of the Treasury in withholding $2,407,092 due the Union Pacific Railroads on account of freight and transportation, by reason of the non-payment of liabilities in guaranteeing the bonds of said companies and interest paid thereon, still continues to excite much interest. Various arrangements have been proposed by the Attorney General, both by the Government and railroad lawyers, and that official still reserves his decision, and will probably not render it for some time, as Congress shows a disposition to legislate for the protection of the interests of the Government. The bill which Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, will introduce on this subject is based upon the following state of facts: It is claimed that it was provided by the act of Congress of July 6th, 1862, granting aid to the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, that the companies should consider such pecuniary aid received in first mortgages on the whole line of railroad; that no such mortgages have been given; that by the act of July 2, 1864, the companies were authorized to mortgage their respective railroad and telegraph lines to an amount not exceeding $50,000 per mile; that the bonds thus issued in accordance with this act were declared to be first mortgage bonds; that the faith of the United States bonds was made unnegotiable to the bonds of said companies. Still no mortgage was authorized to be given upon the other railroad companies received land grants and similar subsidies, and that the bonds constitute the debt of the United States, but only as surety or guarantee of railroad companies, which are primarily liable for the debt; that the debt statement, issued monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, has placed the bonds at the foot of the statement, to indicate that they are not property and in the first instance the property of the railroads, and only that the Government stands in the position of surety. The amount of interest paid by the Government in bonds, and the sum due on account of these railroad companies, is $6,303,600, which, in three years, will be paid by the Government. The amount of bonds for which the Government is liable, have, and with the interest except second mortgage on the roads, is $64,623,512, divided among the various roads as follows: Union Pacific, $27,236,000; Kansas Pacific, $6,303,000; Sioux City and Pacific, $1,628,000; Central Pacific, $25,856,000; Western Pacific, $1,600,000. These bonds were all issued in 1862 and 1863, are to run thirty years, and bear six per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually. The total amount of interest paid by the Government is $6,303,359 49, which $2,407,092 95 has been repaid by transportation of mails, etc., leaving the balance of interest unpaid. To protect the interests of the Government and to secure the United States Treasury for the sums disbursed, it is proposed to introduce a bill which will come up in the regular order, and which provides that in all cases where lands have been or may be granted to any railroad company for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad, and whenever the United States have been or may be granted to any such railroad company, such company shall execute a mortgage on the line of such railroad, said bonds and all sums due or to become due to the United States, and the debt, principal paid, or which may be paid on such bonds, shall constitute a lien on all lands which have been or may be granted by any act which remain undisposed of by such company, and the same shall not be sold or disposed of from time to time with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and on such terms and which will secure the proceeds to be applied so far as necessary to reimburse the United States for all moneys which may have been advanced to pay the interest or principal of any such bonds, and all the costs and expenses thereof, and no money shall be paid by the United States to any such railroad company in arrear on account of the interest on such bonds

Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1870.

There are many who will constitute that the promotion to abolish the office of Admiral of the Navy, which was yesterday submitted in the House by Mr. Logan, was suggested by the fear of having an inconsistent indiscreet enough to put his opinions on paper.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Does the *Tribune* wish to be understood as holding that FORTER'S "opinions" of General GRANT as expressed in the WELLS letter were proper in themselves, only that he was "indiscreet" in putting them "on paper?"

Some Democrats are trying to divert attention from the growth of the railroad power in politics by comparing it with the National Banks. But it should be remembered that the actual capital of the banks is four hundred and thirty-two million dollars, against over two thousand million invested in railroads; while the 1,620 banks scattered over the entire country probably do not employ one-third the number of the 25,000 men of the Erie Railway that JIM FISK boasted would have to vote the Democratic ticket, if he told them to.

SENATOR SCOTT, by his prompt movement for the repeal of the ragged remainder of the Income Tax, has correctly interpreted public sentiment, not only in Pennsylvania but at large. The tax is a standing offense among the national statutes, the abolition of which the people will not cease to demand. The ablest speech made in either House at the last session against it was by Senator SCOTT, who renews the attack with increased determination. Senator CAMERON is reported to have said that he voted at the last session for the repeal of the tax against his conscience; he therefore probably cannot be counted on to support his colleague in his present effort.

"THE insignificant coal trade" of Pittsburgh, as its enemies are pleased to term it, received during the month of November, 1870, from the mines upon the slackwater of the Monongahela, 5,288,400 bushels of coal. In November, 1869, the receipts from that district were 1,814,200 bushels. The increase alone of 3,574,200 bushels for one month would require for its transportation 715 railroad trains of twenty cars each, and ten tons to the car. The most of this immense quantity of coal, too, went down the river in a single "rise," and any delay or loss in transportation by reason of wrongly constructed railroad bridges involves, as is seen, an amount equal to a hundred railroad trains. Yet, this is a "paltry and decaying" interest!

THE *Industrial Bulletin*, in giving the reasons for the defeat of the Hon. D. J. MORRELL for Congress says, "there were (in Huntingdon county) at least fifty disappointed candidates for postoffices, who had to get their revenge out of somebody." This is not an isolated case. We entertain not a doubt that as a rule members of Congress will bear witness that the patronage of which they have the disposal, costs them a great deal more than it is worth, and that the greatest trouble they have to contend with is filling the offices. It is a good sign that the opinion is growing among Republicans that the present system of making appointments is a nuisance which can be removed only by a thorough and comprehensive reform in the Civil Service. For every office, as a general thing, a score of applicants clamor. It being possible for only one to succeed the others become sore-heads bound to "get their revenge out of somebody." It is this "revenge" that has defeated more than one faithful Representative, while it is equally a fact that the reckless and sometimes corrupt exercise of the power conferred by custom on members of Congress has brought odium on the party, entailed on it serious losses, and sometimes contributed to its defeat.

"THERE will be no attempts made to distort Mr. SCHURZ'S position on any of the questions. There is a growing desire for his return, and Mr. SCHURZ will be allowed to show his hand. He cannot afford to remain long in an equivocal position, so an early announcement is expected."

So writes the correspondent of the New York *Times*. It is probably well to defer for the present the execution of Mr. SCHURZ, whose offense, we believe, is of having with a majority of the Republicans of Missouri supported and assisted to elect an irregular Republican candidate for Governor of that State. He doubtless deserves to have something done to him, but who, being pure enough to cast the first stone, is going to do it? From the hour of the announcement of General GRANT'S original Cabinet, with Mr. SEWARD the free-trader *for* Secretary of the Treasury, down to the present, similar "irregularities," have been committed by high and low among Republicans, not only in Washington but nearly everywhere else; and though doubtless Mr. SCHURZ'S offense is very great, who will say that it is so much greater than anybody else has committed that an example must be made of him? A great deal of nonsense has been expended about turning Republicans out of the party, as though the process, when once begun, would not prove little less than self destruction.

SOCIETY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FISKS.

Few intelligent people at the present day, doubt that society is, at least in part, responsible for the existence of the crimes and vices which render penitentiaries and reformatory prisons necessary institutions. Even a slight knowledge of social phenomena is sufficient to make the truth manifest to the careful observer, and it is surprising that it was ever unknown or lost sight of. At length certain sides of the subject are well understood, and the most beneficent results have been already achieved by the application of those practical remedies which knowledge suggests. In the great cities hundreds of boys and girls are yearly removed from influences under which they would certainly have grown up to be enemies and destroyers of their kind; while in the case of multitudes who, long ago, trained in evil, are doomed to suffer in consequence, punishment is so administered as to secure reformation. In these general statements the reader will recognize the great and blessed movement of recent times, so full of bright promise for the future. We refer to the subject just now merely for the purpose of pointing out a remarkable failure or deficiency in the organized efforts of our American society for the protection of itself and the temporal salvation of its members. The topic to which we allude is one of considerable delicacy, and perhaps that is the reason of the neglect of our zealous and energetic reformers to take hold of the evil, and to suggest some means of its arrest. Indeed, we fear that, in spite of our benevolent intentions, it will be impossible for us to state our meaning, without offense. An example may afford us aid. In an able and widely circulated New York journal, a few days ago, we read an article on "Jubilee Pies for JAMES FISK, JR." The pleasement to us powerful. It appears that that notorious scamp in early life did not enjoy those advantages of home instruction which form so effective a safeguard oftentimes against the temptations of the world. Almost destitute of education, he became an employee of a menagerie company, and in that character rambled over the country. Having accumulated a little money, he provided himself with a pack, or a wagon, we are uncertain which, and again traversed the land, as a pedlier. Thus he became a capitalist and was prepared to enter upon a more conspicuous scene in the metropolis of the nation. One can easily believe that by this time FISK, JR., had become very corrupt, doubtful as to the reality of honesty, and ready to make himself enormously rich in whatever mode. Still we do not believe that, at that time he was *turpissimus*, wholly vile. He had grown up in a Christian country, and daily met with persons who professed to believe in a life to come, and to regulate their actions by principle. The experience which seems to have put the finishing touch to FISK'S character, and to have made him the accomplished rogue he is, was to find a member of a leading Brooklyn church willing to attend to his legal affairs, and a prominent law reformer Judge willing to sustain him in the practice of his rascalities. If we could suppose the fellow to be still troubled with any misgivings as to the worth of his own character, or the propriety of his conduct, they must have been quite removed by his next experience. He was, we believe, unanimously elected Colonel of a large militia regiment. In the great city of New York nine hundred men, most of them of good repute, deemed JIM FISK, JR., the person fittest to command them. Since his election to this position it is not likely that he has had any doubts concerning his own entire respectability.

Whatever society may do for the prevention of rascality and crime among the poorer classes, it can never attain to a truly healthy and prosperous condition until it adopts efficient measures to prevent the emergence of such men as FISK. At present men of his type abound in every city, and are found in every village in the country. It is also certain that, unless preventive means be used, they will multiply and abound more and more.

So long as money, no matter how acquired, covers all turpitude and opens all doors; so long as men honest and industrious themselves, choose to honor scamps by placing them in high social positions, because they happen to be rich; so long as success in villainy is practically recognized as compensating its baseness, such men as FISK will be common. Society is directly responsible for their existence, and has mainly itself to blame for the mischief, suffering and dishonor which they produce.

COMPENSATION OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Republican party of Allegheny county, by its platform adopted last August, under circumstances too marked and too recent to need recital, stands most unequivocally committed to every measure of legislation which will tend to reform our political and financial affairs, and relieve the burdens of the tax-payers. The demand for cutting down the enormous salaries received by our county officials was so imperative that the regular Convention, following the lead of the Reform Convention, saw fit to declare "that all public officers should receive a liberal but reasonable compensation, and the salary should be specific and definite." That the pledges made by the representatives of the party in convention might be carried into full effect, and that there might be no possibility of evasion or equivocation, positive pledges were demanded of all the legislative and other candidates, that they would abide by and sustain, in every particular, in letter and spirit, the resolutions of the convention. These pledges were given in writing, over the signature of each candidate for whom the people, and are now on record. So far as our Legislative delegates are concerned, they will have an opportunity in the next session, to show to what extent their hearts are in this work of reform, to which they stand so unreservedly committed. It affords us pleasure to state that DAVID N. WHITE, Esq., member elect to the House of Representatives, is now maturing a bill, having for its purpose the repeal of those laws which require the fees of certain offices in Allegheny county to be paid to the incumbents, and fixing instead a "specific and definite salary"—a salary which, in the language of the resolution, will be "liberal, but reasonable." We have not seen the bill, but understand it takes in the whole list of county officers, from Sheriff down, and makes comprehensive provisions for conducting all the details, so that the public will be as well if not better served, and the people relieved of an unnecessary burden of many thousand dollars annually. The salaries, we understand, will be fixed at as "liberal" a figure as will be "reasonable" to the tax payers. The Sheriff, for instance, will get $3,000 a year—a sum equal to that received by the Associate Justices of the United States, and largely in excess of that paid to many officers having equally responsible duties to perform. The Prothonotary will receive $5,000 a year, the Clerk of the Courts $3,000, the Recorder $2,500, and so on.

Some of the minor offices will be little, if any curtailed, but the fee system will be entirely abolished, and the fees paid into the county treasury. Such are the main features of Mr. WHITE'S bill. If our information is correct as to the respective amounts of the salaries, we have no hesitation in pronouncing them high enough. We have time and again pointed out the absurdity of paying the Prothonotary, who is really the Clerk to the Civil Court, three times the compensation allowed to the Judges, and of fixing the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions above the aggregate pay of the three Judges of the Criminal Court. The system is monstrous, but it will be found most tenacious of life and hard to eradicate. Already the officeholders have got wind of Mr. WHITE'S bill, and some of them are predicting its defeat, or at least such modification as will save them from its operations, by making it take effect *after* the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents. The bill itself provides for taking effect on the first of July next. The all of the "politicians" will be invoked, and the "organs" will be relied on to help perpetuate these fat salaries as rewards for faithful services in the party. The contest will be a bitter one, but the people will win in the end.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY.

The Annual Reports, just published, of the officers of the Connellsville Railroad Company, present that improvement in a flourishing condition. The increased receipts this year on the same disconnected line which has been some time in operation, amount to near forty-seven thousand dollars, being at the rate of over one hundred and twenty dollars per day. Nothing could more clearly exemplify the growth of business effected by a railroad than is presented in this case, where a large increase is shown in a trade purely local arising from no other cause than new facilities of cheap intercourse. The aggregate receipts were some six hundred and fifty six thousand dollars—enough to render the work, as it is, profitable without further extensions or connections.

As the line through to Cumberland, some eighty odd miles beyond Connellsville, is in such a state of forwardness that its completion is safely promised by about the first of February, from that time the bit of a road which has, through much tribulation, at last so vindicated its insulated value, will compose a part of a great thoroughfare from Pittsburgh to the seaboard, and become one of our most useful and profitable dividend paying improvements.

Its condition during the last two or three years, and its results to itself as well as to the city and the valley it traverses, altogether present a lesson which should inspire with confidence those excellent gentlemen who are hesitating about beginning a similar enterprise extending up the Monongahela Valley. This lesson proves that, stop where they may with their work, whatever they finish will pay handsomely, besides doing good to both city and country. And then when they get a piece finished, say to Monongahela City or to Brownsville, they may, if they choose, rest awhile and watch the swelling credit of their work; or they may at once push it onward through the ore beds and dense forests of West Virginia, down to its final connection with roads leading to Charleston.

All this is invited by matters of plain calculation on the advantages of the exchange of commodities needed between broad sections differing widely in climate and products, and the value of cheap access to minerals and lumber situated in ample quantities within the range of moderate railway tolls.

Among the reports before referred to, we notice that of the Chief Engineer, H. H. LAWSON, Esq., giving a succinct account of the state and progress of new work, as well as the condition of the finished portion. Of course in this paper everything is said that need be said touching the matters on which it treats. The veteran knows his business and does it right. But there was one thing we regretted to see. It was the announcement he makes of an intention to retire from further active duties when this road is finished to Cumberland. Probably we never had a more accomplished Civil Engineer in this country than Mr. LAWSON. His professional history is written upon some of the best and most enduring of our public improvements. He was the projector of the railway connection between Baltimore and Pittsburgh, was early in the field with his surveys, and but for needless embarrassments thrown in his way by illiberal jealousies, he would have consummated this design years ago. Though hindered and persecuted, he was nothing daunted, but persevered, never doubting that final success which is now about to crown his exertions. He is among the last of that school of engineers who grew up with our canal and railroad system, who were ornaments to the profession, whose integrity was incorruptible, who dealt fairly and watched vigilently over the interests committed to their charge, and secured the love and respect of subordinates with the confidence and esteem of all interested in the work.

BUTCHERY OF THE SOIL.

There is no argument in favor of protection which the advocates of free trade find it so difficult to assail with any show of success, as the one against the policy of exporting to foreign countries the fertilizing constituents of the soil in the shape of raw materials. It is a proposition too plain to be disputed, that a bushel of wheat, a bale of cotton, or a tierce of rice, embodies a certain quantity of those earthy elements whose presence on farm or plantation is indispensable to the growth of these several productions. Transport the grain, there or kernel far away from the region where it is cultivated, and forthwith a portion of the fructifying components of the land is forever transferred, permanently diminishing the productivity to that extent. South and West we find innumerable examples of this butchery of the soil, attributable to the lack of that home market which it is the province of protection to supply, and which it invariably supplies in time, under a wise and stable application of its beneficent principles.

Up to the present time only one sixty-seventh part of the area suited to the cultivation of cotton has been utilized. Had the whole superficies capable of producing that staple been devoted to its growth, the uninterrupted abstraction of the fertilizing constituents of the soil, and their transportation to distant points, must have resulted in a constantly diminishing annual product, until the cost of cultivation would have exceeded the marketable value of the crop, and the land been compulsorily surrendered back into the hands of nature. Already throughout the cotton belt has an immense number of acres, once yielding the greatest abundance, been turned into open fields, and abandoned to sedge-broom and fennel—sterility resulting from the very cause we are considering. New plantations, carved out of the surrounding forests, have taken the place of the worn out lands to undergo in their turn a like impoverishment and desertion. Whole counties in the long-settled portions of the South have suffered such deterioration of productivity as to drive the wealthier classes to seek homes in new localities, where a virgin soil was open to occupation, or where dwindling fruitfulness was yet in its early stages. In other quarters farmers are wisely resorting to the use of artificial sources of manure, and are introducing from far-off places, at considerable expense, large quantities of phosphates, guano and other fertilizing substances, to replace the elements of vegetation abstracted by a course of exhaustive cultivation.

Similar conditions surround the area devoted to the growth of grain. A few years ago, Ohio and Illinois contained the most productive wheat fields in the west; now these are to be found in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, with a growing tendency to recede toward the setting sun. Every twelvemonth there is a diminution in the capacity of the soil to yield the same number of bushels to the acre as during the previous season; and while there is this falling off in an absolute quantity there is a deterioration in quality, imperfection naturally resulting from the increasing scarcity of those fructifying qualities necessary to the sustenance of the crop. At the rate this impoverishment of land is going on, it cannot be a great many years more before the West must cease to be the granary of the United States. Should not the approach of this calamity be arrested by a due return to the soil of the fruitful constituents of which it is being robbed more and more, the blame will rest with that free-trade policy which encourages distant markets for our cereals, instead of their creation near the farm.

Out of these facts arise some considerations vital to the welfare and prospects of the agricultural classes. He who tills the soil under the disadvantage of diminishing fertility, is not only constantly depreciating the value of his land, but is making the same investment of labor, skill, experience and money annually less remunerative. The more distant he is from market, the greater is the tax of transportation to which he is subjected, the smaller to him is the net result of his investment of capital and effort, and the more restricted is he in the choice of the crops he will cultivate. Those perishable or bulky articles of food which the earth produces in the greatest abundance, at the smallest outlay of capital, and with the least drain upon fertility, such as potatoes, turnips, beets, cabbages and pumpkins—growths far more profitable than cereals, when purchasers are numerous in the immediate vicinity—are the very ones which the necessities of his surroundings compel him to raise sparingly. The only practicable way to export to foreign countries, or to distant marts, these highly valuable and remunerative products of agriculture, is to convert them into iron, steel, hardware, linen, cotton or woolen fabrics—in other words, to have them consumed on the spot by a manufacturing population, and thus made part of the cost of transforming other raw materials into commodities that can be cheaply transported long distances.

The farmer who views with pride and exultation the building of a railroad in his neighborhood may perhaps consider it a matter of very little personal concern to him whether the rails were made in England or the United States; yet he has an individual interest of no small magnitude in this question. If they have been produced abroad, they represent many carloads of agricultural produce consumed by the numerous laborers employed in converting the crude ore into the finished rail. On the supposition that all this produce was supplied from American farms, then not only did those who grew it send a part of the fertilizing constituents of their lands more than three thousand miles to market, where, after subserving human nutrition, it served to enrich a foreign soil, but the money received for it, with much added, has been expended in buying and bringing back, in the shape of rails, a metal which our own country contains in the most lavish abundance. On the supposition that all this agricultural produce was supplied entirely from foreign sources, then, by the importation of these rails, the farmers of the United States were deprived of an American market in which they could have sold an immense quantity of breadstuffs, to be consumed by the men and the families of the men who would have manufactured railroad iron on our own soil out of native ores, and who would have become even more extensive purchasers and profitable customers next year. In either case, every such rail must be viewed as a present injury; however it may prove a factor in the multiplication of future development, or reduce to the community the tax of transportation. The advantages will result from causes and tendencies altogether disconnected from those that constitute the drawbacks. Such influences hidden behind influences, and consequences at the back of consequences, completely altering the complexion of the question, are the very ones which the revenue reformers ignore in their discussions on the relative merits of free trade and protection, or when enlarging upon the beauties of this system.

Free trade operates to put distance between the farmer and his markets; protection operates to diminish the distance between the two. Free trade practically encourages the impoverishment of the soil, by fostering the policy which exports its fertilizing elements to foreign countries; protection reinforces the productivity of land, by providing a regular and unfailing means of speedily returning to it, at small expense, the nutritive properties abstracted by the successive crops. Free trade undertakes to show, or rather takes for granted, that manufacturing industry and tillage are not necessarily connected and dependent; protection demonstrates by the logic of facts, figures and experience, that they walk hand in hand, in indissoluble alliance. Free trade tends to make a few great commercial towns, and a thinly settled, poor, interior country; protection operates for the benefit of those in the interior in a far greater ratio than for that of those near the coast and ports. Free trade assumes that we can dispose of enough exports abroad to pay for an unlimited quantity of imports; protection proves that we can export only certain descriptions of articles, and those only to countries where the money price is higher than with us, whether we take their goods or not.

These are to farmers, as well as to manufacturers exceedingly important considerations, full of practical teachings, and worthy of the most serious examination. Let them be pondered and fully understood by the thinking voters of the nation, and we shall not doubt that the verdict of the ballot-box will be in favor of protection.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The other day while digging a ditch near Wenkegan, Ill., that old lot of ancient gold was found. This time it was $10,000 in French coins of 1780 and contained in an iron kettle.

The investigations into the fires in the Brooklyn bridge caisson reveal the same fact, which appears in connection with the workmen in the coffer-dams of the St. Louis bridge, viz: that a person staying down in the condensed air of the caisson for any time becomes paralyzed, and that the paralyzation does not pass off after reaching the surface. Even Mr. Roebling, the chief engineer, was so badly paralyzed that he had to be rubbed with salt and spirits for three hours.

Of twenty-four samples of kerosene gathered indiscriminately about Buffalo and examined by the City Physician, sixteen are poor, dangerous articles, and five of the sixteen are napthas, sold as "safety fluids." That must be safe to let alone.

Lake Michigan papers complain that the water in that inland sea is eighteen inches lower than in August.

From the statistics it appears that gas works and breweries are the leading Chicago manufactories and employ the most capital. It was to be expected.

Of seventy-five women claimed to have been saved by the St. Louis Female Guardian Society in the past three and a half years, thirty are now church members.

The total coinage of the United States mints for the past year was $24,872,410 88. Of this 1,195,000 pieces, worth $22,267,312 50, were in gold. San Francisco coining all but $2,830,752 50, which was coined in Philadelphia. 4,849,200 silver pieces, worth $1,787,250 50, were coined. 1,961,000 cents being at San Francisco. All the nickel, copper and bronze was coined at Philadelphia, and, while numbering 18,151,000 odd pieces, it amounted to only $611,445.

The people of New York is experiencing the inconvenience of having a stout safe with an ingenious combination lock. On Monday night their lock was closed so securely that all the efforts of cashier, tellers, clerks and the safe maker himself have not availed to open it, and the bank can neither borrow nor lend.

The *Zona libra* or "free zone" of Mexico, now occasioning considerable talk, includes that part of our neighbor republic lying opposite the United States on the Rio Grande. As goods are admitted to Mexico free of duty dealers can better afford a contraband trade through the ports of the zone, than to regular ports of entry, receiving goods at Vera Cruz and other duty-paying ports.

It is said the fate of the new department buildings asked for at Washington is sealed adversely by the reference of that part of the message to the committee yesterday, which opposes erecting any more government buildings.

Detroit keeps her High School in an old brick building built 1822 as the first capitol for the then Territory of Michigan, and the other day voted for a \$150,000 addition to it. In this structure, there was unearthed three years ago, and being opened the inclosed tin box revealed its contents of coins and papers undimmed by time.

A French firm in the silk business in New York is to take advantage of the paralyzation of the silk business in France by starting in that city a silk factory on a greater scale than has ever before been attempted.

Dubuque, Iowa, has had thirty-seven large fires already, this year, and is ready for more.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* would settle the troubles in Georgia by having Democrats and Republicans each elect a governor and run affairs separately—a plan which would be inhuman.

Captain Ayer Adams, long in the New Bedford, Mass., whaling fleets says frequently in mid ocean, a third of the way west from Africa to America, he has encountered fine yellow clay, and, although not in soundings, was alarmed at times as to make navigation dangerous.

In refutation of the story that the white and other fish are disappearing from Lake Ontario, we have this season's experience at Sodus Point that the fish have been caught faster than they could be cured.

The University of Virginia has more students than any other Southern institution, having 520 matriculants. This is very good, considering the present condition of the South.

Mayor Mason, of Chicago, is a model financier. While stating the city debt to be apparently $13,931,000, he says that $2,500,000 for the Lake Front canal must be deducted because certain taxes will pay it, and that $1,500,000 of the debt must also be deducted, because the water rates will pay it. Must it be inferred, then, that no arrangement of taxes has been made to pay the remaining $9,931,000 designated by His Honor as the "net city debt?"

That Elgin, Ill., human parasite which caused a young lady's mysterious death, proves to be now said to be nothing, according to careful microscopic observations.

The Manhattan Gas Light Company of New York, paid its October tax of $25,533 87 under protest, and a law suit will have to settle the matter between them and Comptroller Connolly, who decides that the gas tax is not yet abolished.

A train of twenty-two cars has just come through from San Francisco, laden with teas and silks from Japan—the whole journey having been only thirty-four days in transit, eleven days of which were on the Pacific Railroad. A steamer is expected to arrive at San Francisco next week with a cargo of a million, and a half pounds of tea, brought from China by way of the Suez Canal. This ship left Shanghai on the 9th of September, and will probably complete her voyage in a little over three months.

It is thought that Judge McKinney, of Philadelphia, will be appointed United States District Judge at Key West, Florida.

The Kentucky Supreme Court has decided that dogs may be executed when found roaming on a neighbor's premises without proper human company, and their owner may not plead in their behalf that they were enticed to do home.

As a sort of counter movement to the expressions of sympathy in the Roman Catholic churches last Sunday, for the Pope, a public meeting is to be held at the Cooper Institute, to express congratulation and sympathy with the United States and Victor Emanuel on the occasion of the entry of the latter into Rome.

The laying of the corner-stone of an American Methodist Episcopal Church, to cost $60,000, some time ago, was a notable event in the history of Buenos Ayres.

Fine gold has been discovered in the streets of Magellanen, Argentine territory, though probably not in great quantities.

Because Mr. Tweed owns a slate quarry, the plans for the New York Court House have been changed, so as to have a mansard roof instead of a dome.

A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The report of the receipts and disbursements of the United States Depository at Pittsburg, was written for on the 15th of October, and it was just received to-day, too late, probably, to be included in the annual report. It shows balance June 30, 1869, $1,182,902 72; receipts to June 30, 1870, $8,259,724 34; disbursements, $8,730,452 97; balance June 30, 1870, $709,256 76."

Chattanooga, Tenn., is not only the "Gate City" of the South, sitting "at the head or tail of all the railroads," but has the better title of the Pittsburgh of the South.

The Cincinnati Zouaves visited the Chicago Zouaves on Thanksgiving Day, and now after mature deliberation denounce their hosts as "porters and beer-jerkers," while the said hosts sweetly style their guests "dead beats."

The Yale students have determined to abolish the venerable custom of the "Wooden-Spoon."

The press bribery practised by Tammany in the shape of publishing "the official statements of the result of the last election," extended its benefits to sixty-two New York city papers, which shared $287,403 of the people's money. Of this it is estimated that the *Herald* got $50,000, the *Tribune* $30,000, the *Times* $24,724 and the *Staats-Zeitung*, which circulates all of a hundred copies.

The report of the census of Utah, just received here, shows Utah to have less than 90,000 of a population, while Delegate Hooper, in his last speech, asserted that he represented 150,000 constituents! But that is not all. Some ye ars back, Hooper received a vote of 25,000, and this year he claims to have received 21,000. Now, all statisticians know well that in no portion of the United States can there be a voting population of 25,000 or 21,000 in an entire population of 80,000 or 90,000. In Utah, where there are so many wives, and crowds of children as numerous as grasshoppers, the actual vote cannot reach over a third of that claimed by Hooper. Consider also that a very large portion of the people of Utah are foreigners unnaturalized, and the figures of his elections in Utah have been a stupendous fraud, and it is time that Congress gave attention to this subject. General Maxwell, the opposing candidate, is expected here shortly, and will expose this and the machinery that has worked to keep up Utah in a condition of serfdom, under the pleasant name of liberty. A grave charge against the present Delegate is, that he acted in the rebellion with Brigham Young in '57 and '58, and by the terms of the Fourteenth Amendment he is disqualified from office, without the removal by a two-thirds vote of Congress, and he certainly will never obtain such clemency.

STATE POLITICS.

The Butler *Eagle* advocates a change in the laws, making the State Treasurer elective by the people.

In the First district, Republican Senatorial convention, in Philadelphia on Wednesday, the rowdy element took a prominent part. The room was finally cleared, and nine candidates nominated. On the sixth ballot JOS. R. LYNDALL was declared the nominee.

Keshub Chunder Sen having returned to India, it is safe to put down his promised visit to America as not likely to be accomplished soon.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

What it Has Done and What It is Doing for Pittsburgh.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Having been absent from your city for a short time, I now, with your consent, resume the above subject.

In my first I alluded to the prosperity Pittsburgh derived from the transportation of materials to the city that enter into our numerous manufactures. I would now name coal as one of the essentials to all the products of our busy city. How wonderfully has the Pennsylvania Railway contributed in this direction to supply the great demand of our city for coal, both for private use and for manufacturing purposes. If the Pennsylvania Railway would to-day refuse to carry coal to our city what would be the consequence? I think many of our families would suffer severely both from scarcity and cheapness, from not being able to get a supply at all, and some of our factories would undoubtedly stop, if not from want of supply, at least from the enhanced cost caused by the demand exceeding the supply. This is only one item of the many that are now transported to our city, such as lime, sand, stone, brick, &c., &c. Lumber is and has largely been brought to our city by this road, and is increasing in quantity steadily.

How much this road has contributed to keeping down the price of the every-day necessaries of our business and our progress, could only be determined by this road ceasing to carry them for us, and letting us feel the effect of cutting off our supplies from this source, and compelling us to go to the other roads for a supply for this additional amount, thereby crowding them and giving avarice an opportunity to extort in advanced prices.

Again what it has done in furnishing a cheap transit to and from that large district of country extending for some ten miles east, and along its line, which is now thickly populated with our successful citizens! The growing population of our city must have an outlet for its expansion. How largely has this road contributed in this direction you will easily see. Now, I might follow up this chain of thought, and make this article entirely too long and tedious; the thinking mind will be able to supply the rest.

The Pan Handle Road is another one of those which, in its place, comes to the relief of our city, in supplying our steadily increasing wants, especially in coal and facilities for expansion as a city; also, a direct and short route to Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, and the entire West, by that means facilitating the shipments of large quantities of merchandise by way of our city, and giving to our people the shortest, and consequently the cheapest, route to the West, South west and North west. I recollect very distinctly how our citizens, seeing the necessity for an additional outlet to the West, undertook the building of this Steubenville Railroad, and, after years of effort, as well as the exhausting of all the means they could gather together from all sources, individual and corporate, they were compelled to abandon its construction, and all the means they had used were lost without obtaining the object of their desire. Thus two great misfortunes were the result—a heavy debt without a road. The Courts decided that the means back to liquidate it, and, worst of all, no road. At this juncture the Pennsylvania Railroad stepped in with its giant strength and resources, and very soon the desire of all hearts was accomplished; a road was completed to Steubenville, and now, instead of spending four hours going to Steubenville, the journey is accomplished in about one and one-half hours, and the road is paying a handsome valuable line of railway has been secured to Pittsburgh for all time by the direct energies of the Pennsylvania Railway.

Again, we are now on the eve of having opened an additional outlet to and from our city, through the agency of this road; I mean the Chartiers Valley, connecting at Washington with a road to Wheeling. Here again, all those already named advantages for our city will be increased, but in nothing more than in the increased supply of crude materials preparatory to the producing of the manufactured articles, on which our very existence as a city depends. We are absolutely a manufacturing city. Commerce is only an incident of our city, and contributes comparatively very little to our wealth and growth. Manufactures are our back-bone, our muscle, our nerves, our all. Take away our manufactures and we would disappear from the list of cities, and take our place among the villages, or rather among the *deserted cities* of other countries.

Having said this much about the supplies furnished by the railroads, and particularly the coal on which our industries so much depend, we are in danger of overlooking some of the just as important causes of our material wealth. I am told that the hematite iron ores used by our furnace men have their origin from our city who supply our mills and foundries with pig iron, costs about eleven dollars per ton. Pig iron, such as is in common use in our city, cannot be made successfully without a percentage of this hematite. If this is so, how important that we should get our supplies at the lowest possible price. I have seen an ore called hematite, from a mine in West Virginia, located about 150 miles from the city, two hundred miles from here, supposed to be as rich as any in the United States, and found in endless quantities. Veins from six inches to twenty-six feet in thickness, that can be delivered in Pittsburgh at not exceeding four to five dollars per ton, as good as that which I am told now costs eleven. Surely, if this be so, every eye will gaze and every mind will eager look, how, where, when can this be accomplished? I answer by building the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, all this and much more will be realized. I called at the offices of the dispensary in vain, we say try this irresistible stimulant and aperient. There is no sufficient reason why constipation should be the consequence of sedentary habits. Hostetter's Bitters, by supplying the vigor which would otherwise be derived from exercise, will in all cases enable the system to perform its excretory functions regularly and healthfully.

Lubin's French Extracts
Lubin's French Soaps,
Lubin's French Sachets,
Thomas' Hair Brushes,
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,
Low's Fine Extracts,
Low's Celebrated Soaps.
Squire's Glycerine Soap
Price's Glycerine Soap,
Sarg's Vienna Soap,
Brecknell's Skin Soap,
Brandy & Sherry Wine,
Cigars de Joy, for Asthma

With other Choice Goods, all of my own personal selection and importation.

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SOLE AGENT FOR
PETER SQUIRE'S LONDON MEDICINAL EXTRACTS AND CHEMICALS.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY.
ELEVENTH SESSION
OPENS JANUARY 4, 1871.

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BRACKETS, PENDANTS
FOR GAS OR OIL.
The Largest and Finest Assortment West of the Mountains, just received at
WELDON & KELLY'S,
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Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS.

PERSONAL.

Ever since the day of Dickens's funeral his grave has been daily garlanded with flowers by the people, who still gather in numbers about his remains.

The story is told that shortly after Prince Alberts death, Prince Christian of Denmark proposed to Queen Victoria, who did like him but turned him over to her daughter, the Princess Helena, who didn't like him, especially as he was full-fed and had five children by a morganatic marriage.

Now that Frederick Douglas will move his family to Washington, and reside there as editor of the people's paper, the *New National Era*, he is talked of as a Republican candidate for Mayor.

The *Times* is scolding Chicago, because her rich men preferred "pretty" pictures to the paintings of W. H. Beard, of whom it says: There has not lived since Hogarth's time an artist whose ideas of the grotesque are so finely developed," and "it is a shame" he is no longer working in a Chicago studio, but was suffered to go to New York.

The trouble at the Globe Theater, Boston, that was to be so great under Fechter's management, is that Mr. F. sent the part of *Don Sullivan* in "Rose Bluff" to Mr. J. W. Wallack to study, but that gentleman would have nothing to do with it. Mr. Fechter replied he thought it the best part in the play, and liked it better than *Ruy Blas*, and wanted to alternate the part with Mr. Wallack, but said that Mr. W. should consider his engagement at an end as unless he would do as he, Fechter said. Wallack won't consider himself discharged, though, but writes to Fechter that he is interfering which is only Mr. Cheney's business.

Longellow, Whittier and Holmes provide the poetry for the January *Atlantic*, while Senator Wilson will talk of the "New Departure of the Republican Party."

Female writers have increased more rapidly in Russia within the past few years than in any other country and are numbered by hundreds.

The Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Baltimore, on Sunday witnessed the formal reception as a member of that church of the Rev. Dr. Bledsoe, editor of the *Southern Quarterly Review*. The new convert preached a sermon declaring that thirty years ago he left the Protestant Episcopal Church because of the doctrine of predestination.

On account of poor health Joe Jefferson will go South this winter, and we may lose seeing "Rip Van Winkle."

Miss Marie Krebs, the new pianist now enchanting New York, is a German girl not out of her teens. She interprets Beethoven, Mozart, Bach, and more modern classical composers, with a spirit and power rarely heard in professionals of long standing, and her touch is positively marvelous.

Dunbar, who was pardoned from the Minnesota Penitentiary on condition of leaving the State in three days, is lecturing in Stillwater and elsewhere, being advertised as the convict the last pardoned.

Now Mrs. Lander is added to the list of dramatic readers, appearing in Boston this week. Her engagement at the New York Fourteenth street Theatre was a failure.

A sleepy Alabamian wants to know if Miss Susan B. Anthony is Mark Anthony's wife.

Of the 125 Republican members elect of the Illinois Legislature, General Logan's friends claim that 80 are pledged to support him for Senator, and they regard his election certain.

Cardinal Antonelli protests against the Italian seizure of the Quirinal, on the ground that the whole Catholic world contributed the money by which it was built.

A. T. Stewart is sparing no effort to make a success of his Hempstead Plains experiment of country homes for New York working people. He has now contracted for a new ferry and new double track railroad to give it communication with the city.

Judge Goldthwaite, the new Alabama Senator, is about sixty-five years old, was born in Massachusetts and educated at West Point. He emigrated to Alabama about forty years ago, where he has always maintained a high reputation at the bar, and served upon the Supreme bench of the State for many years. His character is proclaimed to be unimpeachable. He was Conservative in his views before and since the war, although always a Democrat. His new way that he will take rank among the foremost in the Senate.

Bazaine, as lately appeared to a letter writer, was a short, fat, old fellow, who would weigh far more heavily upon care, than care would upon him. He looks like any ordinary fool of a citizen, having nothing of the military bearing about him. Stripping off the ribbons and stars, and other military swearers, makes quite a difference in his appearance.

John Hay, who was one of Mr. Lincoln's Private Secretaries, and enjoyed the confidence of that eminent man, is the author of "Little Breeches." He has recently become an attache of the New York *Tribune*, in which paper the poem first appeared.

According to the Augusta, Georgia, *Constitutionalist* it is 1860 instead of 1870—there has been no war, no Andy Johnson, no defunct Confederacy, and all that—for it claims that Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson are now the rightful United States Senators from Georgia.

The "High Church" people are horrified because Queen Victoria recently received the Holy Communion in the Presbyterian church of Crathie, Scotland. They cannot endure such countenancing of "Dissenters."

OBITUARY.

Hiram Walbridge.

This well known gentleman who died on Tuesday afternoon in New York City, at the age of 59, was a native of Utica, but passed his early school days in Ithaca, New York, and his youth in Toledo, Ohio. In the latter place he studied law with Judge M. H. Paxton, and at twenty-one was admitted to the bar, though he never engaged in his profession. About this this time he was made General of Ohio militia, whence came the title, by which he was commonly known. After some years he removed to New York City, and was elected to Congress in a Whig district by 1,000 Democratic, but refused a renomination. His Congressional career is memorable, because he is said to be the first man to speak in the House in behalf of the Pacific Railroad project. He had intended to engage in business in San Francisco, but a bank failure in 1854 deprived him of means, and he entered the New York firm of H. D. Walbridge & Co., with which he remained until 1869.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO R. JOHNSTON & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE.

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FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 8, 1870.

Whatever changes noticed in the local money market during the last few days, indicate a closer feeling and an unwillingness on the part of the banks to extend their discount lines. The strictly conservative policy pursued by our banks enables them to maintain a position of strength and preparation for the wants of the legitimate business of this community. The leading branches of industry and pursuit are fairly supplied with the requisite accommodations in the shape of discounts, whenever the applicants offer the proper class of paper, but in the absence of this guarantee banks cannot let out their money, however much the complaints may be against them. Much paper, therefore, that is found to time refused is of a class that will not bear scrutiny, and as a matter of course is rejected. As we remarked before, there is plenty of money in the hands of private lenders that will be let out whenever the right kind of security is offered them.

—Local stocks are again very quiet. The few sales reported hardly serve to keep up correct quotations. Exchange National Bank shares are offered to-day at 70, and the bids for Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds were up to 91, the price they are selling at in Philadelphia. Inquiries for Columbia oil stock to-day at 12 to 13½, against 13½ to 14 asked.

—Another steady article of investment is the line of bonds. The fluctuations are so light that there is scarcely a fractional variation.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	119½	119½	119½
U. S. Bonds '62	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '64	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '65	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '65 new	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds '67	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds '68	108½	108½	108½
10-40s	110½	110½	110½
Gold	110½	110½	110½

Jas T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Central & Hudson	109½
N. Y. Central scrip	84½
Erie	20½
Reading	102½
Harlem	130½
Michigan Central	134½
Lake Shore	92½
Chicago and Rock Island	109½
Chicago and Pittsburgh	96½
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	97½
Ohio and Mississippi	30½
Pacific Mail	65
Adams Express	68
Gold	110½

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	99¼	99¾	½	
N. Y. Central scrip	84½	84¾	¼	
Erie	20¼	20¼		
Reading	102½	102½		
Harlem	130½	130½		
Michigan Central	134½	134½		
Lake Shore	92¼	92¼		
Chicago and Rock Island	109½	109½		
Chicago and Pittsburgh	96½	96½		
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	97½	97½		
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½		
Pacific Mail	65	65		
Adams Express	68	68		
Gold	110¾	110¾		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61
Philadelphia and Erie	20½
Lehigh Navigation	61
Catawissa preferred	37½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	10½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	57½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	15½
Sunbury and Erie Railroad	14½
Hestonville Passenger Railway	13½
Reading	102½

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $50 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL M...

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 8, 1870.

REMARKS—We have no changes to note in the general markets. Indeed for weeks prices have been at a "stand still," neither advancing or decreasing, a significant fact that our dealers are not effected by the speculative efforts of the bulls and bears in Eastern cities. The weather, though not "wintry," is decidedly cooler, dark and gloomy, but what it may result in we know not. The general markets are reported fair for the season. Flour—Mills and stores report a good supply on hand, and a fair trade. Receipts since our last 1,000 bbls. Grain still arrives in fair supply, and is taken at current rates. Seeds continue to be scarce and nearly all wanted. Provisions are without change. Hay and straw are in moderate supply, we can note sales in a regular way at quotations.

MILL FEED—Bran $16 per ton; middlings $1 65; mixed feed $1 50@1 60 per cwt.

HOMINY—Prices have declined, with sales reported at $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

HIDES—Sales made in a regular way at 9@9½ per lb.

FLOUR—Receipts were 1,000 bbls; sales at the following rates: White wheat, fancy brands, $6 75@7 00; white wheat, family brands, $6 25@6 50; red wheat, family brands, $5 75@6 00; extra, $5 50@5 75; superfine, $5 00@5 25; fine, $4 50@4 75; low grades, $4 00@4 25; Rye flour, $5 00@5 25; Buckwheat flour, $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The prices of buckwheat are quoted at $3 25@3 50 per cwt., and $6 00@7 00 per bbl.

RAW LEAD is selling in a regular way at 10c.

BUTTER—The receipts have increased, with a good supply on hand. Sales reported as ranging from 30@35c per lb.

EGGS—Sales reported at 30@32c per doz.

CHEESE—There is a better demand and a fair supply. Sales reported at 17@18c per lb.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of standard brands in new boxes 20@22c in a jobbing way; 18@20c in small lots.

CORN MEAL—We note sales at 90@95c per bushel.

CRUDE PETROLEUM—Sales of Louisville in bbls at 23 @c for Amber, 21c for lights and 19½@20c for dark per gallon.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of new crop peaches at 6@6½c per quarter, and 11@12½c for halves. Apples to be furnished, and holding for extra 9 @10c. Dried cherries in small lots, at 20@22c per lb. Damson Prunes in small lots, at 12@13c per lb, and prices now rule at 8@9c per lb, as to size and quality.

POTATOES—Market unsettled; packed 22@25c; fresh 30@35c.

FEATHERS—Sales of Louisville in bbls at 33 @35 for Mixed, 37½@40c for Extra Mixed, and $1 50@1 75 per bbl.

CHEESE—Sales of Pennsylvania factory at 17½@18c per pound; other qualities 15@16½c per lb.

CRACKERS—Sackett's Boston Butter cream and 10c per pound; other qualities $12@15 00 per barrel.

CANNED OIL—In good supply; sales of standard brands in new barrels 20@22c in a jobbing way; 18@20c in small lots.

CORN MEAL—We note sales at 90@95c per bushel, delivered.

CHEESE—Sales of Louisville in bbls at 33 @35 for Mixed, 37½@40c for Extra Mixed, and $12 50@13 00 per barrel

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Teas, Teas—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Annual Meeting—Citizens' National Bank.
Private Lectures—Dr. O'Leary.
Work Collar Pound—This office.
Board Wanted—M. P., this office.
To Milliners—Wyman.
Dissolution of Partnership—R. T. Kennedy & Bro.
Situation Wanted—G., Commercial office.
Nurse Wanted—154 Second avenue.
Piano—Charlotte Blume.
Meeting—Young Men's Mercantile Library.
Boarders Wanted—18 Wylie street.
Gents' Furnishing Goods House—Putnam's.
Opera House—Fritz.
Academy of Music—Variety Combination.
Snow Flake Pomade—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Bankers—N. Holmes & Sons.
Warner's Wine of Life.
Academy of Music—Drummer Boy of Shiloh.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Mercantile Library Hall—Theodore Thomas' Concerts.
Bronze Mantel and Clock Sets—Tiffany & Co.
Furs, Furs—McCord & Co.
Patent Folding Bed Lounge—Lemon & Weise.
Bargains, Bargains—Morgenstern & Co.
Organs and Melodeons—Charlotte Blume.
Tucson Aim—Pier, Dunnals & Co.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Chains, Cables, &c.—Robson, Campbell & Co.
Bedding and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Pittsburgh Nickel Plating Works.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Hoff's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Engines—John S. Schmidt.
Notice—Peoples' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh
Notice—State Bank of Pittsburgh.
Furniture—Lemon & Weise.
Mortgages Wanted—Thomas K. Petty.
Clothing—Uriting, Follansbee & Co.
Pianos—Charlotte Blume.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
German, Wm., Beatty, Pa.	3
Hatch, H. N., Baldwinville, N. Y.	3
Pierson, Harry, Albany, N. Y.	3

December 8, 1870.

REED STREET.—The work of grading Reed street commenced yesterday.

SENT UP.—Mayor Brush yesterday sent Mollie Duffert to prison for thirty days for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

YOUTHFUL VAGRANTS.—Adam and John Long, sons of Catharine Long, new in jail for vagrancy, were arrested by officer Wray yesterday for vagrancy. They likely be discharged. They are very youthful.

PILES! PILES! PILES!—Those afflicted would do well to call on Dr. McCandliss a perfect master of this disease at his rooms 98 and 99, Merchant's Hotel, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 12th, 13th and 14th. See advertisement.

EASILY OBTAINED.—The ballast for the Connellsville Railroad is obtained from an excellent quarry on the Company's property, just east of Connellsville, and in a short time the Western Division will have a smooth and regular surface of track.

BE GOOD TO YOURSELF.—Go to J. R. Weldin & Co's, No. 101 Wood street, and buy a splendid gold pen, a pocket knife, a portfolio, a writing desk, pocket book, a diary for 1871, and such other articles as you will there find in tempting display. If you do, you will be happy until long after the holidays.

BEING REPLACED.—All of the wooden trestles and bridges on the Connellsville Railroad are being rapidly replaced by iron structures. Those of the old style still remaining are closely watched and guarded to prevent accidents. Work on the iron bridge at Sonoo is being pushed forward rapidly, and a few days more time will secure its completion.

STEEL RAILS.—The Road Master of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad recommends the planing of the steel rails at Broughton and between Dawson's and Connellsville, for the reason that there is a great deal of shifting done at these points, and it requires a durable rail. He also recommends that they be laid in the depot yard for the same reasons.

PITTSBURGH IN INDIANAPOLIS.—The Indianapolis *Journal* says that over 500,000 bushels of Pittsburgh coal are sold in that city annually, being valued at $110,000, of which at least $100,000 goes direct to Pennsylvania. It decares that Indiana coal is equal to any imported, and advises its use as tending to keep money in circulation at home. As you like it.

THE NEW SINGER.—The new medium machine of the Singer Company, designed to fill the place between the large manufacturing and the family machines, bids fair to meet with a large and rapid sale. It is one of the best money-making machines invented, as all kinds of work, except the heavier manufacturing, can be done on it. Call on the agents, Messrs. Straw & Morton, No. 20 Sixth street.

A FOUNDLING.—Wednesday night a baby was left on the doorstep of a lady residing in Minersville borough. Saturday she brought the infant to the Mayor's office, and His Honor sent an officer with her to Mr. Fortune. That gentleman promised to send the child to the Orphan Asylum, County Poor Director, and this morning the foundling will likely be removed to the County Home.

INTERFERING WITH AN OFFICER.—Mr. Meyer, of Deputy Mayor Cartwright's police, was sent to levy on the goods of Robert M. Lewis, who resides on Mill street, but he would not allow the officer to proceed. The officer then arrested him, when he was fined two dollars and costs for his interference. The officer then proceeded to do his work, and was not interfered with.

PERSONAL.—The St. Louis and other Western papers are full of congratulation for Walter Kattle, Esq., on account of his marriage to the daughter of a prominent banker of St. Louis, where he has long resided, being known as a successful civil engineer and bridge builder, and as the representative of the Union Iron Mills and Keystone Bride Company, of Pittsburgh.

GAS AT HAZLEWOOD.—The new Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, recently elected, are all live and enterprising men, and we have no doubt the proposition for the extension of the gas mains to Hazlewood, in the twenty-third ward, will be favorably considered. The population of the city is growing more rapidly than any of the consolidated districts, and it is to be hoped that the neighborhood will soon be illuminated at night.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—As W. H. McClelland, clerk in the office of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, was returning to his home, shortly after ten o'clock last night, he was knocked down on Fifth avenue, by Joseph Jones, who was intoxicated. A policeman named John Osheiman was standing on the opposite side of the avenue, and saw the knock down, when he promptly arrested him. An assault case will likely be made against him this morning.

IMPORTANT COAL SUIT DECIDED.—The suit of Riddle & Coleman, of Pittsburgh, against General Gideon Pillow and Major J. J. Murphy, late of the Confederate army, for coal seized at Memphis, at the beginning of the war, and which has been on trial in the United States Circuit Court at Memphis, before Judge Emmons, for the past week, was decided on Wednesday night by a verdict for plaintiffs for about forty thousand dollars. A motion was made for a new trial.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.—The Company at present own seven first class, five second class, six third class, and one switching engine, making in all 19. They also have in use No. 719, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and their largely increasing traffic furnishes employment for all of them. The expenditures in the machinery department last year were $62,980 11. Of cars the Company own the following: 170 platform, 1 baggage, 35 house, 72 gondolas, 2 rock and 26 dump cars.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—Yesterday being the feast day in honor of this great doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church, it was observed with full ceremony at the Cathedral and other churches. The Cathedral was largely attended at every service, and in the evening the gathering was especially large to hear Bishop Domenec, who preached on the antiquity of his dogma in the Church, and the reverence in which it should be held. Yesterday is memorable as the fifth anniversary of the Bishop's consecration as ruler of this diocese.

HAD NO SHOES.—Mrs. Bella Timmons, wishing to visit some friends in this city, on Saturday was compelled to borrow a pair from an intimate friend, who gladly loaned her her finest gaiters. Time passed on, but the selfish neighbor did not appreciate the favor conferred, and, singular to relate, neither returned thanks to her obliging neighbor nor brought back the shoes. Mary Miller, the party who kindly loaned her best shoes, as might be supposed, repaired to the office of Justice Wilson and made information against her ungrateful neighbor for larceny of the shoes. She will likely be compelled to return the property.

A CROTCHING GAME.—The Policeman, who overheard and stopped a fight between Frank Crouch and Lafayette Graham, Wednesday night, found them in a liquor shop, of course, and being arrested and taken to the Station House, Graham put up his gold watch for his appearance in the morning. Crouch deposited $5, and then as they started to the door Graham gave a heavy blow with a pair of knuckles. After putting up an additional $10, Crouch was allowed to follow Graham, who was too much used up when yesterday morning came, to appear in court. The Mayor continued the case, and will slide took his information against Crouch for felonious assault and battery.

A BRUTAL ACT.—Patrick Naughton, a cripple, was in a tavern on Penn avenue last night, playing the violin, when, in the course of events of support, a man named Croyan was in the tavern all evening and annoyed Naughton continually by making him repeat his pieces three and four times. At last Naughton became provoked and refused to gratify his tormentor any longer, when he drew from a knife and cut the strings of the instrument and then took out a handy billy and struck the cripple, knocking him senseless to the floor. He revived in about half an hour, when he was led to the office of Alderman O'Donnell and made an information for aggravated assault and battery against the brute.

Nancy Friel Again.

Dr. C. B. King, the efficient attending physician at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, who has been rendering medical aid to the unfortunate Nancy Friel, whose skull was badly fractured, on Saturday last, by a blow from her drunken father, was called upon yesterday to attend her in her confinement. She had been very weak from the effects of her injury, and required careful and skillful treatment. At last accounts she was in a comfortable condition, and with time and proper attention will be able to live through her misfortunes. She is by no means out of danger, and with the loss of a child her chances of life are materially lessened.

Dr. Cooper and the Allegheny Seminary.

It is stated on the authority of the Chairman of the Committee of the Board of Superintendents to notify Rev. J. T. Cooper, D. D., of Philadelphia, of his election to the chair of Theology in the Allegheny (United Presbyterian) Seminary, made vacant by the death of Rev. John T. Pressley, D. D., that he accepts on condition that the Board provide for him an adequate support—his acceptance not to be considered final until there is a definite understanding in this respect. The Doctor seems disinclined to accept under the difficulties determined not to consider if professors have which some other theological professors have had to contend with. The Board will probably be able to meet the condition required.

DISABLED FIREMEN'S FUND.

Meeting of the Society—Final Action Postponed Two Weeks.

We have already alluded to the difficulty growing out of the proposed distribution of the fund for the relief of disabled firemen. The funds amounts to almost $1,000, and as the Society is about to dissolve and wind up its business, it becomes a question what to do with the money. The Trustees to whom the matter was referred, have agreed upon a report recommending that the money be distributed among the charitable institutions of the city. Some of the members talk of devoting it to a firemen's monument; others think it should form the nucleus for a firemen's benevolent association; others, that it should be appropriated to the purchase of paid up life policies for the members, etc.

A meeting was held yesterday, at the office of Col. Browne, Clerk of the Courts, to consider these reports, after action in two minutes of the meeting held on November 24th, were read.

A motion to adopt was made, but Mr. A. Sims objected on the grounds that the meeting was not legal, because the Secretary had not notified each member.

The Secretary then understood that the resolution adopted contemplated merely the notification of the Trustees of the Society, and that he had acted under that impression.

Mr. Petrie moved to adjourn; but after discussion this motion was withdrawn.

The report of the Trustees, according to distribute the money among the charitable institutions, was then considered for action.

Mr. Petrie moved that the report be accepted, which was agreed to. He then moved that final action be postponed for two weeks.

This motion was also adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to have the notice of the meeting to be held on Thursday, December 22, published in all the daily papers. The meeting then adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular Monthly Meeting.

The Board of Health held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the office, No. 164 Fourth avenue.

In the absence of President Gross, Dr. McCandless was called to the chair, and the following members answered as present: Messrs. Allibitz, Pearson, House and King.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Crosby Gray, Health Officer, presented his report for November, showing the following: Nuisances abated 15; persons notified 15; permits granted 46; amounts received from permits $22, amount paid over to Treasurer, and bond $9 05. Births reported for October 245; deaths for November 191. The report was accepted and filed.

Mr. John D. McFaden, Assistant Health Officer, submitted a report, setting forth that he had made 53 visits to inquire into nuisances, had served 42 notices for the abatement of nuisances, removed 4 dead animals, and entered one suit for maintaining nuisances. This report was accepted and filed.

The President read the resolution adopted by Councils requesting the Board to issue permits for the cleaning of cess pools to anybody applying, which, upon motion of Mr. House, was accepted and laid over.

On motion of General Pearson, the Health officer was instructed to ascertain whether there are the vacant lanks were emptying with the law, and report at next meeting.

The Health Officer was also authorized to procure the necessary blank books for the use of the Board.

A communication was read from Messrs. John C. Crumpton, W. S. Armstrong and Robert Lee, in favor of the appointment of Dr. Petrie as Health Officer, which was referred to the Board. Mr. Armstrong was elected by acclamation.

Several bills were ordered to be paid.

Adjourned.

RIOT.

A House Stormed in Wilkins Township by Coal Miners.

Patrick McGrans, who resides on Greensburg pike, in Wilkins township, gave a grand party to his many friends, on Monday evening last. The house was well filled with invited guests, and everything present appeared to enjoy themselves. The party, however, did not know what was in store for them. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion, until about eleven o'clock, when some fifteen or twenty miners, who were not favored with an invitation, and who envied the successful ones, resolved to disturb their pleasures, and to gain an end to their enjoyments. They therefore armed themselves with boulders, brickbats, lumps of coal, etc., and with pockets well filled, started for the doomed house. They then commenced operations, and for a shower of stones battered the house, breaking over two dozen of lights, but fortunately failed to injure any person. The party broke in, the members present returning to their homes, after which the rioters also left having accomplished their object.

Mr. McGrans yesterday made information against nine of the rioters before Deputy Mayor Cartwright, whose names are Thomas Philby, John McAnully, John Gallagher, David Hoffman, Patrick Mullen, David Brodie, Malachi, Felix McClarran, James Nicholson, and Joseph Gallagher. The number of the remainder of the party are unknown. Warrants were issued for their arrest. Philby also made information against John Morrison, charging him with assault and battery, alleging that the defendant struck him with a stone which he had picked up to prevent the riot. He denies that he was engaged in the riot, but asserts that he was there to prevent it. A warrant was issued in this case also.

A Double Assault.

On Wednesday night officer Thomas Moorehead arrested Lafayette Graham and William F. Crouch, while engaged fighting in Schultz's tenpin alley, corner of Union street and Fifth avenue. The prisoners were conveyed to the lock-up, but were released, Graham depositing his gold watch and chain and Crouch $20, for their appearance in the morning. Before leaving the alley Graham struck Crouch a severe blow with a violent blow in the face with his fist. Officer Heed soon separated them, and Mr. Crouch had to deposit fifty dollars before he could regain his liberty. Yesterday morning at the time appointed for the hearing, attorney Cochran presented himself, and informed the Mayor that Graham had unable to appear, being badly injured, whereupon the hearing was postponed. Subsequently the attorney visited the office with a certificate of Dr. Dickson, setting forth that the injuries of Graham were of a character serious enough to confine him to his room. Accompanied by the clerk, the Mayor went to Graham's house, No. 12 Rand street, where an information charging Crouch with felonious assault and battery was sworn out. Graham alleged that Crouch charged him with a deadly weapon, and that the defendant, upon thereupon seized a chair and made at Graham, but was disarmed and ejected from the house. After ward he entered, and getting up to Graham, struck him on the left side of the face below the eye with a blow of his fist and knife. The officer then interfered and arrested them, and at the lock-up, as stated, Crouch renewed the assault. Such are Graham's statements, but at the hearing, which will likely take place this morning, all the facts will be developed.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Tuesday, December 8, 1870:

John Ross to Joseph McIntyre, November 1, 1870: 23 acres 1 perch and 20 feet and in West Deer township, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,650

Norris Mercimba to Robert McCain et al., November 23, 1870; lot No. 1 in Norris McCombs's plan of lots in Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,000

Joseph Pierce to Alex. Adams, November 19, 1870; lot 40 by 150 feet on Water street, McKeesport, with building.....$2,250

Sarah McGinnis to Frederick F. Kurtz, November 7, 1870; one acre of land in Stowe township, Allegheny county.....$400

Samuel B. Wilson to John F. Cluley, June 8, 1870; lot 49 by 115 feet on Center avenue, Riverside, Pittsburgh, with building.....$1,700

Wm. Lyons to Wm. Kroeger, November 30, 1870; 23¾ acres of land in McCandless township.....$2,741

John Hindmarch to Margaret C. Torrence; lots Nos. 183 and 184 in Hindmarch's plan of the subdivision of Allentown, with buildings.$800

Wm. Phillips to Margaret Noel; December 1, 1870; lot No. 2 in block 2 of Wm. Phillips's plan, Penn township.....$470

Fire—Three Firemen Injured.

The alarm at half past one, yesterday afternoon, from box 64, was for a fire in a large brick dry-house of the extensive bucket factory of Messrs. Reed & Shaffer, on the foot of Twenty-eighth street. The flames were confined entirely to the lumber within the kiln, which was packed quite full, so that the firemen had hard work to get through to fight them. The steam generated by the immense volume of water thrown upon the burning flames forced out the end of the structure, and this explosion upset a platform attached to the building, and on which stood seven firemen. The escaping steam burned the whiskers and hair from the heads of William McClellan and Philip McGuire, of steamer company No. 2, and Washington Moore of Hose company No. 1, while a number of the party are unknown. Warrants were issued for their arrest. Philby also made information against John Morrison, charging him with assault and battery, alleging that the defendant struck him with a stone which he had picked up to prevent the riot. He denies that he was engaged in the riot, but asserts that he was there to prevent it. A warrant was issued in this case also.

Death of Major John S Butler.

Major John B. Butler, for many years a resident of this city, died at Cincinnati on Wednesday, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He came to Pittsburgh when a young man, and engaged in the job printing business. He subsequently published the *Weekly Statesman*, for about five years, when it became merged in the *Advocate*, in 1839. He was appointed Recorder of Deeds, in 1838, by Governor Porter, which position he held until the office was made elective, in 1845. He served as Commissioner, and during the Mexican war went out under Gen. Taylor as a paymaster. He was subsequently appointed Major General of militia at the Allegheny Arsenal, where he remained until placed on the retired list, some six or seven years ago. He was a high-toned, dignified gentleman, and at the same time genial and attractive in his manners. He was well known to all our old citizens, and to many of the present generation, and there is perhaps none who will not join in honoring his memory.

Mrs. Mirabach not Poisoned.

The supposition that Mrs. Leopold Mirabach had been poisoned by her husband, led to his arrest and commitment until a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach could be made. Dr. Roberts had the stomach placed in charge of Dr. R. E. Rogers and Dr. Lawrence, of Allegheny, who completed his analysis yesterday. He states that he found no poison whatever. There was a chemic observable, nor in fact anything poisonous, either mineral or vegetable. The stomach, portions of the liver and intestines were all thoroughly analyzed, and the doctor was unable to detect a particle of anything poisonous. The doctor now gives it his opinion that Mrs. Morabach died from congestion of the lungs. Should he so testify before the coroner's jury, the husband will no doubt be discharged from custody.

Pittsburgh Female College.

The examination of classes in this popular institution is just now engaging the attention of the pupils and the numerous friends. So far the exercises have been very pleasant, and creditable alike to the students and the college. This evening one of those pleasant literary and musical entertainments for which the College is so justly noted will be given in the chapel. The doors will open at 7 and the exercises commence at 7½ o'clock. The patrons and friends of the institution are cordially invited to attend. On Monday morning, the 12th inst., the institution will open. We are pleased to learn that the prospects for a full term are excellent. We cordially commend the College to our readers.

SNODGRASS VS. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Statement of Mr. C. A Carpenter.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your Tuesday's edition stated that the Referees in the case of Snodgrass & Co. vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company had awarded the plaintiffs one-half their claim, or $20,000. The award was under seal until to-day, and of course the above was not agreed upon. The award is for plaintiffs $360, with interest ($156). Total *five hundred and sixteen dollars.*

Their principal claim of $8,000, for alleged overcharges, was entirely disallowed. Their claim of $2,000 for cattle injured was reduced to $360.

The plaintiffs—residents of Westmoreland county—took a heavy Government contract for cattle in 1861. They purchased at various Western points, but principally at Chicago, where one of the firm was located. As it required a heavier capital to carry on the business than the firm could conveniently command, they solicited and received from the agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company in Chicago heavy advancements of cash to follow as charges, to-gether with the usual bill, bedding, freight, &c., to Harrisburg. These accumulations not necessarily assumed by our company at Pittsburgh, and upon the arrival of the cattle they were paid by consignees, partially under protest. Four years afterwards they brought suit to recover, alleging that no such amounts were due them, or if due, that the company had no legal right to advance them here, and collect forcibly from Snodgrass & Co. the amount of the matter has been in litigation five years, and if this statement is required to, and did prepare a statement showing what, and to whom and for what purpose every cent of these advances went. We stood seven then twenty-eight living witnesses, from as many different points, St. Louis and Philadelphia, at great labor and expense. Five different sessions, in anticipation of trial, it may be imagined, was the manager of the case, and one of our attorneys had to deal with, to say nothing of their legal preparations, were necessary, not only our own, but the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, has had a complete wreck, while the fine cattle was lost cattle was so indefinite, and so at variance with ordinary experience, that the only prosecution could not be made eight years after the transactions occurred.

Very respectfully,

C. A. CARPENTER,

Freight Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Andrew J. Donnelly, charged with aggravated assault and battery on oath of James Donahue, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

John Winterstein alias John Cullen, and John Wright alias M'Clay, indicted for larceny, plead guilty and were each sentenced to the Western House of Refuge.

Eva Bergman was tried on a charge of assault and battery. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed the prosecutor, Wm. Beatty, to pay the costs.

John Bayne plead guilty to two indictments for larceny, in which he was charged with stealing $40 and $45, from Jas. Kelly, valued at ninety-eight dollars, from J. Schmouse, and a pair of shoes from Messrs. Russell & Kahn, of Federal street, Allegheny. The defendant will be sentenced on Monday.

Jacob Isaacs, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Joseph Plein, was allowed to go on the Company's property.

Joseph Petrie was tried for larceny; on oath of Lot Wolff. Petrie is charged in May of a house adjoining Wolff's tavern, in the Ninth ward, from which two coats were stolen, which coats, some days after, were found in defendant's trunk. The jury convicted, and sentence was suspended.

The same defendant was next tried for the larceny of a coat, the property of Alexander Swift. This was stolen from Swift's house, and cloned as having been stolen from Wolff's tavern, in the Ninth ward. The jury convicted the defendant, with a recommendation to mercy. In the first case, the court sentenced the defendant to undergo an imprisonment of ten days in jail, and in the latter case to three months in the same place. Mr. Bynum, who is a young German, recently from Prussia, and unable to speak English. He has been in jail some five months already, hence the mildness of his sentence.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Com. vs. John Crookham.
Com. vs. Louis Rol.
Com. vs. Wm. Eckstein.
Com. vs. James Burns.
Com. vs. Smith Elkins.
Com. vs. Jennie Edwards.
Com. vs. Ann Conroy, et al.
Com. vs. Frank Newman.
Com. vs. Wm. McKean.
Com. vs. Peter Harrington.
Com. vs. Peter Kelleher.
Com. vs. Michael McMaher.
Com. vs. Annas Charlestown.
Com. vs. Wm. Brown.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

Com. vs. John Lotz.
Com. vs. Ellen Shraw.
Com. vs. Patrick O'Donnell.
Com. vs. Tim McNamara.
Com. vs. Mary Hyland.
Com. vs. Philip Bozzang.
Com. vs. John Adley.
Com. vs. Barbara Wieland.
Com. vs. Patrick O'Donnell.
Com. vs. John O'Donnell.
Com. vs. Charles Jinkins.
Com. vs. Thomas Snell.
Com. vs. Evans Reese.
Com. vs. Henry Weimer.

Court—Judge Stowe.

In the case of the Pittsburgh Truss Company vs. Simon Brahm, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $272 96.

John Warnick vs. Robert Hodil. Verdict for plaintiff, $15.

Waring & King vs. J. G. Kirkpatrick. Action on a contract for the delivery of oil. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

The following are the "numbers" on the list, the names of the parties to the suits being suppended: 16, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Bowers vs. Brown—feigned issue reported, the jury found for the plaintiff for the amount of the note, $5,257 50.

The case of Bowers vs. Brown—feigned issue to determine how much, if any, is due on a certain judgment held by plaintiffs against defendant—occupied the Court all day, and was not concluded at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

23. Collins vs. Canfield.
24. Collins vs. Crow et al.
40. Bidwell for use vs. Union Refining and Storing Co.
45. Millward vs. Harriell.
58. Carson & Co. vs. Shomaker.
68. Holmes vs. Effert.
73. Rose vs. Heed et al.
75. Murphy et al. vs. Sproul's adm'r.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan—No Cases.

The case of John V. Le Moyne vs. The Chicago Petroleum Company, reported yesterday, was amicably settled by Messrs. Hall, Patterson & Bell, counsel for plaintiff.

The case of Jeremiah Sullivan, bankrupt, by the assignees to recover the value of goods sold on executions by the defendant. On trial.

The Thomas Concert.

An overflowing house greeted Mr. Thomas's orchestra concert last evening. Like all intrinsically good things, these concerts improve on acquaintance, and the one last evening was vastly relished. The various overtures, "Euryanthe" and "Tannhauser," if less ambitious, with the dash and accuracy peculiar to Mr. Thomas's band; while the "Allegretto" from Beethoven's seventh Symphony evinced a highly conscientious, almost religious regard for the great master's intentions. For delicate tracery and consummate handling of *piano* and *pianissimo*, we place the "Traeumerei," (dreamings) by Schuman, boldly at the head of all orchestral attempts in this way heard here. The one of the future was represented on this occasion by the *Vorspiel* from the opera of Lohengrin, by Wagner. It is a beautiful piece of musical imagery, representing the gradual approach from the remote distance of the hero of the fabled story, riding upon a swan, his nearing and final presence expressed by a glorious burst of harmony, and in time his gradual disappearance from view. All this is depicted in the most masterly style and executed with marvelous skill and delicacy. It was highly appreciated, and the delight of the audience proved that it is possible to really the music of the *future*, the present laments so plainly lay at the door of the composer's legacy. Mr. Thomas must be regarded as a very benefactor and musical educator of our people in the line of the so-called "art divine;" introducing us, as he does, to the inspired works of the great masters, and refining and ennobling our musical perceptions, and disenthralling us from the contemptible dominion of the trashy and sensational literature of the day. May his shadow never grow less. We trust, at least, we make mention of the queen of pianists, Miss Anna Mehlig. Her style—modesty and merit—and hand in hand," it is certainly in her case. What is called "fatty degeneration of the muscle" mechanism combined with soul-felt expression. She is one of the few players with whom mind ever predominates over matter. Nothing can seduce her into giving unrestrainplay to the will power, but with perfect control, finger capacity. She subordinates all her wast resources to the supremacy of mind, and following, attacks and delivers and presses the proper poise and measure indicative of the genius and the artist.

What could be more masterly than the performance of the Last Concerto? What a masculine grasp of the meaning and intentions of the author. How perfect her touch and the various shades of expression, and what remarkable versatility of talent—rendering as she does with equal virtuosity the delicate and fanciful of Beethoven and the descriptive, tasteful and highly wrought effusions of the modern Liszt. Her Nocturne Scherzo of Chopin proved a veritable treat to her friends, and left nothing to be desired. We cannot withhold our tribute of praise to the splendid Steinway grand piano Miss Mehlig used on this occasion. It is a superb instrument, and worthy of its celebrated makers. Miss Mehlig's concerts, where we sat, the nearmost seat in the balcony—was that of a full hand. Another fine programme is to be given this evening, and season citizens have expressed a desire to hear Theodore Thomas's Mercantile Library concert. The report of viewers for the the opening of High street was approved. The report of viewers for the widening of Iten street was laid over. The profile of the grading of Bank street, from old to new city line, was approved.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Mr. HALL presented the monthly report of the Controller of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1. Salaries	$	798 65
No. 3. Fire Department		2,700 69
No. 4. Printing		35 00
No. 5. Interest		2,087 91
No. 6. Wharves &c		143 22
No. 7. Surveys		1,000 00
No. 8. Police		2,875 38
No. 9. Contingent fund		1,491 76
No. 10. Water works		2,450 91
No. 15 Gas		942 19
No. 16. City property		225 80
Total	$	14,174 98

The report was received, and warrants ordered to be drawn for the payment of the several bills.

Mr. PATTERSON called up the report of viewers for the opening of O'Herron street, which was confirmed.

Mr. MEGRAW called up the ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Sandusky street, and the same was read the first time. It was passed finally.

Mr. PATTERSON offered a resolution that when Council adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Friday, December 30. Carried.

COMMON COUNCIL.

HENRY WARNER.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

Common Council was called to order at seven and a half o'clock by the President.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Bell, Bosworth, Brown, Brahm, Comley, Dalzell, Gilliland, Hanna, Hunker, Hastings, Herron, Hostetter, Hall, Howe, Holmes, Lockwood, Slack, Seidle, Taggart, Thompson, President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. HASTINGS presented a petition for the extension of a gas main on East street. Gas Committee, with instructions to consult with the Gas Company in relation to the matter.

Mr. HANNA, petition for lateral sewer on Western avenue. Street Committee.

Mr. HUNKER, petition for a gas lamp on Arch alley. Gas Committee.

APPROPRIATION EXHAUSTED.

Mr. PHILLIPS, chairman of the Police Committee, submitted a report, stating that their appropriation is exhausted, and that the increase of the police force, and asked that the Controller be authorized to transfer from the contingent fund $1,200 to $2,000 to place the same to the credit of police appropriation. The report was received and referred to the Gas Committee to the fact, that the public lamps of the city are often left unrepaired and unlighted for several weeks after the same has been reported by the police force to the Superintendent of the Water Works. The report was accepted, and the resolution asking an increase of appropriations adopted.

REPORT OF WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. WYNKOOP, from the Water Committee, reported that the committee had under consideration the matter of the resolution instructing them to have the water pipe removed from the canal sewer. The committee stated that they had instructed the superintendent of the Water Works to put in an entirely new twelve-inch pipe from Darragh to Canal, at a cost of $1,000. The adoption of the resolution accompanied the report, authorizing the Controller to certify a warrant in favor of John Thompson to the amount of $1 50, on account of overpaid water tax. Report accepted and resolution adopted.

THE STREETS.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Street Committee, reported the following bills:

In the matter of the petition of Frank H. Lary, and others, for the curbing of Penn street paved, your committee report accompanying ordinance for grading only. Your committee had under consideration a petition from property owners on the line of Western avenue, asking the discontinuance of a space of a point 125 feet east of east line of Chartiers street, and decided to grant prayer of petitioner. An ordinance repealing an ordinance authorizing the construction of said sewer and defining new point of termination is hereby submitted. The attention of your committee was directed by the controller to the fact that the sewer appropriation is exhausted, and in order to pay the bills already approved it would be necessary to transfer $1,000 to that account from contingent fund. In relation thereto, a resolution authorizing the transfer of $1,000 from the contingent fund to the street appropriation was presented. The report was received and adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON presented an ordinance supplementary to an ordinance for the grading of Western avenue. Adopted. Also, an ordinance for grading Centre avenue, from Negley avenue to Negley's Lane. The report of viewers for the the opening of High street was approved. The report of viewers for the widening of Iten street was laid over. The profile of the grading of Bank street, from old to new city line, was approved.

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No. 4. Printing		35 00
No. 5. Interest		2,087 91
No. 6. Wharves &c		143 22
No. 7. Surveys		1,000 00
No. 8. Police		2,875 38
No. 9. Contingent fund		1,491 76
No. 10. Water works		2,450 91
No. 15 Gas		942 19
No. 16. City property		225 80
Total	$	14,174 98

The report was received, and warrants ordered to be drawn for the payment of the several bills.

Mr. PATTERSON called up the report of viewers for the opening of O'Herron street, which was confirmed.

Mr. MEGRAW called up the ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Sandusky street, and the same was read the first time. It was passed finally.

Mr. PATTERSON offered a resolution that when Council adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Friday, December 30. Carried.

COMMON COUNCIL.

HENRY WARNER.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

Common Council was called to order at seven and a half o'clock by the President.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Bell, Bosworth, Brown, Brahm, Comley, Dalzell, Gilliland, Hanna, Hunker, Hastings, Herron, Hostetter, Hall, Howe, Holmes, Lockwood, Slack, Seidle, Taggart, Thompson, President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. HASTINGS presented a petition for the extension of a gas main on East street. Gas Committee, with instructions to consult with the Gas Company in relation to the matter.

Mr. HANNA, petition for lateral sewer on Western avenue. Street Committee.

Mr. HUNKER, petition for a gas lamp on Arch alley. Gas Committee.

Mr. THOMPSON, resolution for one iron culvert at crossing of Allegheny and Ohio avenues. Street Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HANNA presented the report of the Market Committee, showing the receipts for the month—from the Clerk of Markets on $1,418 30; Diamond Scales $37 62; Second ward Market House, total $1,456 21. Accepted and filed.

Mr. DALZELL presented the report of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose relative to petitions from citizens of the Fifth and Sixth wards asking for a steam fire engine in that locality. The committee recommended the matter to the favorable consideration of the Select Council. Report accepted and filed.

Mr. ROWBOTTOM, from the Gas Committee, presented a report, accompanied with a resolution, authorizing the Superintendent of the Gas Works to place lamps as follows: One at the corner of Sedgwick street and Washington avenue; one on Bidwell street, opposite Sedgwick street; one at the head of Nash street near the plank road; one on Taggart street, one on Parker street; one on Norwood avenue, opposite Orchard alley. Report approved and resolution adopted.

Mr. HASTINGS presented the report of the Committee on Wharves and Landings, which set forth that they had considered the matter of conferring additional compensation upon the Wharfmaster of the Western District, and recommended the adoption of a resolution authorizing the Controller to certify a warrant in favor of Capt. Davis, Wharfmaster of Western District, to the amount of $300, being additional compensation for extra services rendered during the year 1870. Report approved and resolution adopted.

Mr. COMLEY presented the report of the Ordinance Committee, prohibiting all boats from taking up permanent quarters along the river shore in front of private property on the South avenue. The report was received and ordered to be placed on file.

The PRESIDENT read a communication from the Pittsburgh Gas Company asking that the Gas Company asking that measures be taken to regulate the nomenclature of streets. The letter stated that owing to the duplications of names of streets, great difficulty was experienced in delivering gas bills, and information messages are sent—this not only being an inconvenience to the company, but to the citizens as many of the messages are in relation to sickness, deaths or important business in which a few hours delay might be fraught with consequences. The communication was referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. HASTINGS, a resolution providing for the drafting of an act to be forwarded to the Legislature, for regulating the laying of gas pipes so as to compel the Gas Company to lay pipes as they were ordered by Councils. The resolution was adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Unfinished business was then taken up, which consisted of an ordinance for the construction of a main sewer on Chestnut street. Mr. BOWBOTTOM moved the indefinite postponement of sewer at Green street instead of Ferry, and so passed. C. C., on motion of Mr. SLACK, laid the motion over for further consideration.

In the matter of the resolution for removal of pavements of certain streets, which had been adopted in C. C. and referred to Committee on City Property. In C. C., after an animated debate, the petition was laid on the table again, when C. C. receded and concurred in S. C. in referring it to the Committee on Surveys, in conjunction with City Solicitor.